

Electronic Filing - Received, Clerk's Office, September 25, 2008

M. Varble
September 24, 2008

Illinois Pollution Control Board
Clerk of the Board,
Case AS 08-10
100 W. Randolph St., Suite 11-500
Chicago, IL 60601

To the Illinois Pollution Control Board:

As a resident of Clinton I am really worried about the plans by Peoria Disposal Company to get permission to call the hazardous Electric Arc Furnace Dust Waste no longer hazardous. I am researching the affects of involuntary chemical poisoning, and I am convinced that precaution and protection are essential regarding toxic chemicals. Even small amounts of chemicals from this waste, such as dioxins, lead, or mercury, can build up over time and will have devastating health effects. I ask the Illinois Pollution Control Board to consider the risks to public health and the environment of the AS 08-10 proposal before you.

I think this request should be denied. Peoria Disposal Company has failed to prove that their newly devised treatment for this waste is safe in the existing physical conditions, the character of the area involved, including the character of the surrounding land uses, zoning classifications, the nature of existing air quality, or receiving body of water, as the case may be, and the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of measuring or reducing the particular type of pollution.

I also ask if Peoria Disposal has proved the technical feasibility of their claims. I am really wondering what will happen with this waste being landfilled out in the open all year long in heavy rains, extreme temperatures, and being in with municipal wastes. No year-round seasonal testing was done in the specific municipal landfill locations proposed by Peoria Disposal to prove their claims of safety for their treatment method. This waste has volatilizing compounds, including acetone, benzene, and toluene, which you would think will vary with different waste providers. How can this treatment process be considered safe, when Peoria Disposal can accept this type of waste from varying locations and will be mixing different sources of the waste over time and the locations for the waste and the make-up of the waste will not always be the same as what was used in the limited testing. I think trends in the steel industry show greater variations in residues will occur. These mixes could range widely from what was tested.

I think it is unacceptable to put the public at risk for present and future generations, based on the slim window of testing done by PDC. Dioxins, furans, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, lead, zinc, hexavalent chromium, or any of the other constituents of concern listed and not listed by Peoria Disposal in trace amounts or combination could be the trigger for costly human health impacts.

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It is unconscionable and scientifically unsound to place the Mahomet Aquifer, our major water resource, at risk with this proposal. Peoria Disposal has listed three municipal landfills of consideration for receiving the delisted waste. Two of these landfills, Indian Creek and Clinton Municipal Waste Landfills, are over the Mahomet Aquifer. People in 15 counties across central Illinois depend on the Mahomet. What cost analysis has been provided to assess treatment or replacement water supply for contamination of the Mahomet? In an era of climate disruption, what cost assessment has been made of the value of the Mahomet aquifer to the public, verses the cost benefits and profits claimed by PDC, a privately owned company? Indeed, economic issues cannot be the main focus of this decision. The longterm health, safety, and welfare of the greater public and the overall environment are at issue.

I think this delisting should be denied.

Sincerely,

Matt Varble

[REDACTED]

Clinton, IL 61727